FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1871,

Duplin County. Duplin county, suggesting the names of son for their continuance? two gentlemen as candidates for Convention, unaccompanied by any name. Its publication is therefore withheld.

Must Be Approved,

into a belief that they will not be tution that may be framed. That is false! The law requires that the Constitution like the Constitution they can reject it.

Robeson and Bladen.

We are informed that Parson Sinclair, one of the Radical candidates in Robeson, confesses that he will be defeated. Our information is that Convention will carry the county by a large majority.

The news from Bladen is very cheering. We look for a majority for Convention and Devane in that county.

Good news from the West also pours in unpaid. upoa us.

Convention restore their relations with the United of a Convention. Shall we have one? States. The Convention was called by a military order issued by a General of the United States. The occasion was such that but few representatives of the sober. industrious men of the State were in that Convention. The result was that a system of government was devised ill-adapt- county. ed to the requirements of our people. We are a poor people, and therefore need the most inexpensive style of government. We are blunt, honest folks, and therefore prefer a simple form of government which all can be familiar with. We wish all of our public business transacted in such a manner that every one interested may understand "the why and the wherefore." Instead of the Constitution establishing a simple and economical form of govern ment it gave us a complex one-hard for good report from them next week. the best of us to understand, and in some degree entirely impracticable; and far from being economical like the system it superceded, it is a magnificent and splendid concern. A rich people can afford magnificence in their arrangements, but our wants and condition require us to curtail every useless expenditure. The system New York system and may answer a good purpose in that densely populated State, but is entirely incompatible with the needs

In the first place it destroyed the old "County Courts," which were, in truth, the people's Courts, where justice was exand where the forms and method of proeasily become acquainted with the princountry. Indeed, these Courts were schools in which the young men of the State from time immemorial had been trained to venerate the law, to love liberty, and to prepare themselves for the administration of public affairs. They combined the advantage of an inexpensive judiciary with quarter sessions, which brought the people together at stated times, and were a great convenience to the citizen in the transaction of his private as well as public business. In their place the new Constitution established Boards of Commisto hear cases every day in the year.

of our people.

of administration, makes guardians and unmakes them at its discretion, at all hours, and not unfrequently, perhaps, transact these important matters without that consideration which they would command if they were to be arranged in term time before the public. The Court being elections, men who are entirely unfit for perpetually open, and the summons such offices, are elevated to exalted posihaving no stated periods for their return, tions on the judiciary, simply on the score parties to suits are obliged to pay unre- of party availability, because they are good mitting attention to their cases, and if one party meu ! should have should in Court unnecessary time must be consumed in attendance on Jones-indecent in conduct, disreputable divers days, rendering the system ex. in association, and disqualified by drink. tremely expensive and obnoxious to the He has been forced from the Bench fearpeople.

have failed to corry out the provisions of mode of procedure.

And yet the worse part of this system is, that to render it perfectly harmonious, ple; but in addition we have sable Justhere should be a Superior Court Judge for | tices who cannot read, administering our each county in the State-a necessity that laws and determining our rights, men who would entail still greater burdens upon our practice at night what their duty requires them near the house of Stephen Lowry, impoverished people.

the thicking men of all parties that this with the plain precepts of common justice. new-fangled Judicial system is so utterly Farcical-criminal result of an elective at variance with the requirements and the Judiciary!! Shall not such things be condition of our people that it should be changed by a Convention? Shall not an at once entirely abolished.

eminent lawvers and patriots agree in con- charge ever brought of incompetency or demning it, as highly burdensome and op- of partisan bias against the Judges? pressive. However, the most oppressive and useless of the innovations fastened on Convention, this alone would justify its us by the new Constitution, is the division call. Our judiciary have done more to of the counties into insignificant corpora- injure the State than all other causes comtions known as Townships, governed by bined. Indeed, the imbecility and cor-Trustees with powers to tax at pleasure. What good they were intended to accomplish we cannot tell ; but what harm they

effect we know to our cost. An unnecessary expense to the people, system and in the individuals, or there ble resorts.

breadth of the State, with one voice, that The people must vote to abolish our they shall be abolished. On this subject judicial system. They must vote to get there is no diversity of sentiment among rid entirely of Pearson, Tourgee, Russell, the tax payers. Men everywhere condemn Reade, Logan and Watts. They must there ; only the paltry office-holders ex- vote to lessen the number of our Judges. We have received a communication from cuse them. Who can find one good rea- They must vote to restore integrity,

These are some of the provisions of our | They must do this or look for the contin-Constitution which are not adapted to the ued degeneracy of our people and the wants and condition of our people; they atter ruin of our State. The Convention may answer in a thickly settled State, but presents the only remedy. Shall we apply Those who oppose Convention are not here. They are expensive; they are it? endeavoring to delude the people part and parcel of the magnificent government of New York State-but we are in a allowed to vote and approve the Consti- different position from that populous and wealthy community.

Before the war, when we were somewhat shall be submitted to the people for appro- rich, the taxable property in the State val or disapproval. If the people do not being then about six times more than it is now, we had a government that cost about \$350,000 a year-and a good part of this was devoted to the education of the poor. Now our taxes for public purposes (not including educational) is in round numbers

as follows .....\$1,150,000 State taxes

.....\$2,800,000 and the interest on the State debt still

government! Can we afford to pay this The Convention of 1868, which framed sum annually? Can we continue to do so our present Constitution, convened under and ever hope to better our pecuniary peculiar circumstances. We were then condition? Shall we at once return to under military rule-were "out of the our inexpensive system as it existed prior Union"; and our people were anxious to to the war? We can only do so by means

## Jones County!

We have favorable reports from Jones county. Colonel Askew, the Convention candidate, is making a most vigorous canvass, with a good prospect for carrying the

By invitation of Colonel ASKEW, Colone ALLEN and Mr. STANFORD of Duplin, addressed a very large number of the citizens of Jones, at Tuckahoe, in that county, on Saturday, 22d inst. We are glad to see that our Duplia friends are not idle because their services are not demanded at home, but are working in behalf of their less fortunate neighbors.

The much oppressed people of Jones Devane. are fully aroused. We expect to hear a

ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.

By the terms of the present Constitution

all judicial officers from the Chief Justice down are elective by the popular vote. The inevitable result of this feature is to

render the judiciary partisan in its feel- TAXES. inaugurated by the Constitution as the ings and in its decisions. To our mind nothing can be more disastrous to liberty Thursday next. Go to work vigorously and to the rights of the citizen than this necessary consequence of the elective sys tem. The effect of this innovation has already been felt to the injury of good government-to the detriment of public interests, and to the temporary overthrow of peditiously, cheaply and well administered, civil liberty. The iniquitous attempt of Governor Holden to inaugurate civil war. ceeding were so simple that every intelli- as a means to perpetuate waning Radical gent citizen could readily understand the power in this State, was based on the parmanagement of county affairs, and could tisan action of a partisan judge, who declined to hold his courts-falsely alleging cip es on which are based the laws of his as the reason for his refusal that his life would be jeopardized by going into certain counties, whereas it was well known that the Radical Sheriffs of those counties had never experienced any difficulty in serving process and making arrests, and that the people were entirely submissive

So, also, nothing can be more at variance with the high duties of a judicial officer than the conduct of our partisan Chief Justice, who officially suggested to the Governor to act on the tyrant's pleathat the safety of the State is a law

sioners to attend to county matters, and higher than the Constitution "-by which a novel but expensive concern with power many innocent citizens were arrested without warrant of law, were denied a hearing The latter sits, as it were, in private in court, but were incarcerated in foul session; apprentices children, grants letters dungeons and deprived of their liberty for many days, and the civil authority in those

counties was entirely subverted. These are only instances by way of illustration of the evil effects of electing a partisan judiciary. But the elective system entails another curse. At times of exciting

Thus we have had his Honor Judge ing to face a long suffering people when But so oppressive is this last feature of his crimes were charged upon him. So this iniquity that even the Republican also we have Tourgee-the Cain-markedparty, which transplanted it from the who stickles at nothing to serve the base North, have continually kept it partially purposes of a vile party. So, also, his suspended and inoperative, by which they greasy Honor of \$5,000 bond notoriety; and the cowardly, lying poltroon, whom their ill-devised Constitution. The result, the Chief Justice says should resign, as as might have been forseen, is "confusion the best means to secure peace and order worse confounded," the cleverest lawyer in the West; and him, too, who mistakes being frequently ignorant of the proper brass for wisdom, and petulent arrogance for legal ability.

Such a Judiciary is a curse to our peothem to punish by day, and better ac-It is, therefore, universally conceded by quainted with the paths to hog-pens than attempt be made to restore our old system As a parcel of the same system, we have that during a hundred years preserved our the new "Code of Civil Procedure"-all Judiciary so pure, so spotless, that no imthe way from New York-where the most putation was ever cast upon it, and no

> If there was no other necessity for a ruption of our Judges have been the sause, directly and indirectly, of all the vils from which we have and are suffer-

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL | they demand throughout the length and can be no prosperity for North Carolina. honesty and ability to our judicial offices.

Important.

Every man entitled to vote must vote in the township in which he resides.

He must be registered on the registration books of his township before he can

He must have resided ten days before the election in his township. Twelve months residence in the State is required. Let the poll-holders bear in mind that there must be THREE boxes. One for the Convention ticket, one for the candidates for delegates, and one for township offices. When more than one are to be elected to the same class of office the names of the candidates must be on s not allowed. Special elections, as that This, then, is the cost of our splendid for a member of the Legislature in this county, necessitate extra boxes.

Public Speaking.

The following gentlemen will address their fellow-citizens of New Hanover upon the issues of the Campaign at the following times and places. The people are respectfully invited to attend:

On Friday, July 28th, at Shaking, in Holly-Daniel Shaw, W. T. Ennett and C. W. McClammy.

On Saurday, July 29th, at Burgaw, in Holden-S. A. Aske and W. T. Ennett. On Monday, July 31st, at Oaks, in Franklin-J. D. Powers, J. A. Engelhard and C. W. McClammy.

On Tuesday, August 1st, at Williams, in Cape Fear-Jno. L. Holmes, C. M. Stedman, and Dan'l Shaw. On Wednesday, August 2d, at Joe Ea

kins, in Columbia-J. D. Powers and W. On Wednesday, August 2d, at Rocky

Point, in Holden-R. H. Cowan and W. S. dying

On the 5th day of August one hundred and twenty nine HOMESTEADS are to be sold by the sheriff of Robeson county for taxes. Twenty-five to thirty thousand acres of land, including many homesteads, have been sold for taxes in New Hanover county.

THE HOMESTRAD CAN BE SOLD FOR

REMEMBER the election takes place on and earnently for Convention.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the radicals conceal the fact that the constitu tion if revised and altered by the convention, must be submitted to the people for ratification, and can be voted down by the people if they do not like it.

VOTE FOR CONVENTION AND SECURE THE HOMESTEAD FROM SALE FOR TAXES

Convention Head Quarters. - The Executive Committee have secured the middle office in the Jornnal Buildings as the Head Quarters of the friends of Connight for consultation.

FEDERAL POINT NOMINATIONS. -At a meeting of the Conservative voters of Federal Point Township, held yesterday, the following were nominated as Township

Magistrates .- H. L. Horn, E. A. Gris-

Constable. - J. H. Horn. School Committee, -O. W. Craig, R. B.

Freeman, J. W. Mott. Clerk .- J. H. Horn. Daily Journal 26th.

HARNETT TOWNSHIP. - The Conservatives of Harnett township were addressed yesterday at Humphrey's, by Col. Robert H. Cowan and Major McClammy. Quite a number of colored men were present, and listened with much apparent interest to the speeches. After the close of the addresses, a meeting was organized to nominate candidates for township officers, when the following were nominated:

Magistrates - R. K. Bryan and Benjunin Galloway.

Clerk-E. J. Moore. School Committee-R. K. Bryan, W. B.

Giles and Jason Loftin. Harnett is aroused, and will do her duty.

Daily Journal 26th.

## THE OUTLAWS

Lurking There\_One White Man saing Force to be Increased, de., de., dr.

Dear Journal: On Wednesday last it was reported that the outlaws, five in number, had been seen passing Blue Spring, and traveling in the direction of Cumberland. On Friday afternoon a squad of about fifteen citizens came upon in Scuffletown. The citizens fired moon the outlaws at the distance of seventy-five and took refuge in the swamp.

Since then none of the outlaws have been seen ; but it is thought they are still lurking in that neighborhood, and arrangements are being made to increase the strength of the pursuers.

Mr. Wishart is determined never to give up the pursuit till the whole band has been captured or killed.

It is reported that one white man was recognized among the party of outlaws seen and fired upon by the citizens on Friday last ; but this is not very well supported, and is most likely false.

POSTER. It is isshinable and eminently the correct thing to do the Lakes and Canadas

VOTE FOR CONVENTION AND SECURE THE HOMESTEAD FROM SALE FOR TAXES.

FIFTY DOLLARS TAX ON THE \$1,000 WORTH | been used are as follows: Steamers Herald, OF PROPERTY NEXT YEAR UNLESS PREVENTED Leopard, Nashville, Nassau, Kate, Cecile, BY A CONVENTION.

THE Constitution REQUIRES the Legi-lature to provide for the PROMPT and REGU. Bermuda and Nassau. The above, how-LAR payment of the interest on the public debt. No property is exempt from sale FOR TAXES by constitutional provision. bis has been fallen in with at sea, when Unless relief comes through a Convention the tax in 1872 will amount to FIFTY DOL-LARS ON EVERY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY How many Homesteads by the Confederate States forces off the would withstand this tax? Let the people coast of North Carolina. The Nassan was answer at the ballot-box.

An Extraordinary Bale of Cotton. The New York Herald of Saturday says : A sample of the finest bale of cotton ever proluced was exhibited at the New York Cotton xchange yesterday. The weight of the bale was 413 pounds, which, in the aggregate, realized the respectable sum of 13,3 2 20 -an average of \$7 48 per pound. The cotton was raised by W B. Moshaw, Lee county. Mississippi, was picked by himself, wife and daughter in their parlor, and took the first premiem of \$500 for the best pale of short staple cotton offered at the St. Louis Fair last October. Again, it took the sweepstakes prize of \$1,000 offered for the best bale of either long or short staple. After this Mr. McShaw donated the cotton to the Southern Educational society, which offered

it on the St. Louis Corn Exchange, and sold it o Mr D. G. Tuit at thirty cents per pound one piece of paper. The general ticket Mr. Tatt, in turn, presented it to the same society, when it was again sold at twenty-five sents per pound. Again it was presented to the society, when it realized thirty-eight cents per pound, the buyer in this case presenting it as formerly. After this it was not offered for sals by the society, but was raffled for \$1,000, and afterwards sold and resold, to be finally pur-chased by Mesers Shyrock & Bowland, of St. Louis, who shipped it to Mesers. Norton, Slaughter & Co, of this city, for the purpose of getting it so far away as to prevent it being enered for the one thousand dollars premium to be offered at the fair in October next, as well as to test the appreciation of Northern factors and manufacturers of the industry of Mrs. McShaw and daughter, whose fair bands have prepared for exhibition, beyond doubt, the finest bale of cotton ever grown in any country. Mesers. Norton, blaughter & Co. report the sale of this cotton at fifty cents per poacd, through Mesers. Muan, Son & Co., cotton brokers, to Mr lonathan Farl, treasurer of the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company of New Bruns-

At the request of Mi. Farl, Mr. T. J. Slaughter will write Mrs. McShaw for measurement of herself and daughter, who will be presented with A woman at Sturgis, Mich,, is reported

to have died in twenty minutes after in-

haling some steam arising from the potato

bugs, which she was boiling to death.

Why is your chambermaid immortal ?-She returns to dust every day without

Down in Maine the farmers get \$30 per

STATE SECRETS UNVEILED.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

STIER : FROM MESSRS, SLIDELL, BENJA MIN AND OTHERS-MEXICO AND TEXAS-A BRITISH SPY.

The Commune of Paris, when it found itself in possession of the private papers of tempt to blacken the reputation of the falten Emperor by printing a variety of the of Texas-will or will it not be beneficia documents, chiefly such as referred to pri to our beloved adopted country? Your been sufficiently notorious among the class a guide in my political correspondence mington, then toasted "The Germanic of persons who care to interest themselves with the governments which I have the Mission," which was responded to by Past in that sort of knowledge Consequently the publications quite failed of their desired effect. Before the Communists had tasen up the more serious papers of the curious and interesting collection which had talen into their hands they found as it will be remembered, was operating other and more pressing work to do, and in Mexico at the time, to procure the sefinally, before the publication could be cession of Texas from the Confederacy. resumed, the Commune had passed away But the documents had not. They pertained to what was called " the Cabicet of vention. The rooms will be open day and the Emperor, 'in which it would appear that every paper of whatever character that was ever addressed to his Majesty was carefully filed away. A considerable number and assortment of them have been collated and forwarded by the Paris corres pondent of the New York Herald.

CONFEDERATE STATES DIPLOMACY.

Some interesting points of Southern diplomacy are developed. In presenting the Emperor with a large map of Virginia, for which he had expressed a wish, date January 13, 1865, Mr. John Stidell gracefully remarks that "none can better appreciate the genius of Lee than the historian of Ciesar," and then takes occasion to suggest that "from the 4th of March next the government at Washington will present itself in a new aspect before the world. Mr. Lincolo, at his first election, was chosen President in accordance with the forms of the constitution, and foreign powers were necessarily ob iged so to consider and treat him. All this will be changed, and Mr. Lincoln will claim to be President of the United States, while eleven of the States which participated in his first election have taken no share in the second. To the sagacious and comprehensive mind of the Emperor any atempt to develop this idea would be superfluous. It is offered to the consideration of his Majasty on the hypothesis that reasons may present themselves for modifying the policy heaetofere paraued by France towards the Confederate States." Oa April 16, 1863, Mr. Slidell writes con-

perning the steamer Japan or Virginia, which was then reported as having left Greenock, believed for the Confederate service, to ask that, if she be compelled o put into a French port for repairs, the Emperer may command all necessary failities to be extended her, and then he he initial inch. He writes: "It is further abmitted that the fitting out of ships fo he service of one belligerent is not a vioation of neutrality under the laws of nations so long as the same privilege i qually accorded to the other. As the un tersigned is informed, no special legislation on the subject exists in France, and consequently either the Confederate or Federal Governments may, without violatation of the municipal or public law freely build and equip in France vessels of war. About the year 1833, the Chilian dovernment, tuen at war with Peru, caused to be built and equipped for war purposes by Mr. Arman, the well known constructo at Bordeaux, a large frigate. The fact be oming known to the Peruvian Minister yards, when the former fled precipitately, at Paris, he made a formal representation and protest to the French Government and required that the ship should not be alowed to proceed to sea. The answer to his protest was that the sailing of the ship would be permitted; that Peru could no complain of any breach of neutrality, in semuch as she was free to build and equi, in French ports all such vessels as she might desire. The frigate according! sailed from France under the French flag and was delivered to the Chilean Govern ment, fully armed and equipped, at the port of Valparaiso. The undersigned had his statement from a gentleman of high standing at the ministry of foreign affair-, and it has been fully confirmed to him by

Mr. Arman." Mr. Slidell encloses and submits a report made to him by Caleb Huse, Major Jonfederate States artillery, and purchas ing sgent in Europe of military supplies, ing. There must be reformation in the n connection with a tour of the fashiona- in which that gentleman gives a list of the vessels regularly engaged in running the same dire.'

blockade with Confederate Government prop rly. Major Huse writes: 'The names of the steamers that have

Giraffe, Cornubia, Hero. Miesho, and Columbia. Other steamers have run between Charleston and Wilmington and ever, are the only vessels on board which there has been Confederate States government property. Of the above the Columonly a few hours out from Nassau, by a vessel of the United States-not, however, belonging to the blockading squadron .- gives one the blues, as there is no appear-The Columbia has since been re-captured ance of trade except among the provision unnecessarily given up when she was in stores, which have the usual number of sonal explanation only, and not with the sight of pursuing ship, and actually within radical voters congregated around and in slightest view to controversy. This note hail of the centries at Wilmington. It is them. Speaking of radical voters, reminds "Gaston" has thought proper to comment bribed by the enemy. None of the other vessels that I have named had, up to the negro woman with a large beard, natural false position I should still remain silent latest dates been captured. During the and well cultivated. On inquiry we found year 1862, therefore, the only vessel with she had not voted yet, but asserted that class who, upon the Convention question munitions of war on board for the Confederate States government actually captured while running the blockade was the the next election. steamer Nassau, and, as I have stated, it is believed that she was treacherously given up by the master.'

The purpose of the above document was to show the ineffectiveness of the blockfor damages which may be put in under the treaty of Washington should be based

On March 2, 1865, one month before Appomattox, Mr. Sidell writes the follow

"Sire: The marks of good will with which your Majesty has deigned to honor the undersigned on several occasion embolden him to solicit a favor which he would fain hope your Majesty will graciously be pleased to accord. It is that be your Majesty for the purpose of making a your Majesty will deem sufficient, cannot well be submitted through an intermediate channel. Should your Majesty condescend sured that your Majesty will not consider worthy successor. that he has exaggerated the importance of most obedient and humble servant. A TEXAN MARE'S NEST.

Among the papers communicated to Mr dence of the proper departments in the ing, the first of which was functionary was so indiscreet as to write Sire Fred. D. Stewart in a short speech of

"Sir : Will you the kind enough to inopinion on the following questions : First. the happiest little speeches we have ever them. The annexation of the republic of Texas to the United States-was or was it not a State of Texas to the Southern Stateswas or was it not another good or bad po he Napoleonic Court, commenced an at- litical step taken by the State? Third. The re-establishment of the old Republic vate or personal reandals which had long answer to these questions will serve me as honor to represent."

Other circumstances transpiring simultaneously led the Confederate Government to infer that a movement was on foot, inspire I by the French Government, which Accordingly Mr. Eenjamin, secretary of State, writes promptly to General Magruder as follows

" Sir-Herewith you will find enclosed a letter addressed to Mr. B. Theron, French consular agent and vice-consul for Spain at Galveston, Texas, requiring that functionary to depart immediately from the Confederacy. The President requests that you will have this order executed as promptly as can be done without undue harshness, and that you have Mr. Theron conveyed under surveillance to Matamoras, or any other convenient point on the Mexican frontier, when he can depart for Europe if he chooses. Mr. Theron will be allowed to make such disposal of his books

and papers as he may deem proper." Finally there is the following, which the Herald correspondent asserts is from a functionary of the British Government, who, it appears, used his position to facilitate his operations as a spy in the Emperer's service. It is dated Boston, July 24, 1865, addressed to the Emperor's private secretary. This person write:

"SIR-I forward to you under the seal of confidence the resume of a conversation I had accidentally to day with General Meade, commander of the great district from the southern boundary of Maine to the confines of Georgia. The general's in timacy with the administration must make his communication of great value and im portance, and I wish you to submit it to his Majesty the Emperor for his personal inspection. "General Meade and staff having

special carriage for themselves on the L-Railroad, I was invited to join them. I had the opportunity of asking, among other | Mississippi. natters, 'What about Mexico?' The General said he feared there would be trouble about it; that the Monroe doctrine would be enforced thus far, viz : that the Emperor would be probably invited to vitudraw his troops, so as to give the Mexicans a fair and full opportunity of exgoes on to contend for an eli in addition to pressing their real wishes on the form of covernment they wished to adopt, without being influenced by a foreign force; that be refusal of the Emperor would probaoly be followed by an inability on the part of the United States authorities to restrain their people in asserting the Monroe docudefinitely augmented; in a word, that 'no French protectorate would be toleraed.' Profoundly impressed with the reality of this peep behind the scene, and n accordance with the personal affection (if I may risk such a term) that I have dways felt for the Emperor, I think it most useful to his majes y that he should be acquainted with this, as forwarned, orearmed. I must, in veracity, add that lesse. I affected to believe.

he honor to be your obedient servant.

"P. S .- I request to hear if you have afely received this. I also asked : 'Suposing the people choose the imperial form government, would you then object? He replied, 'No; they can choose what orm they wish, but without the control of oreign bayonete.' It would be easy, with officient means at command, to direct the OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

Rakigh-Business Dull-The Supreme Court-I. O. O. F .- Grand Master Seaton Gales-Dr. Baker-" The Yarborough "-The Entertainment and Feasts, &c, &c.

RALEIGH, July 22, 1871.

tings" of the doings of the past week .- low to pass unnoticed. Looking at the business part of the city

The Supreme Court is in session here, and for dullness it is the dullest place we science and violate my convictions of pub have set entered. It does not even inspire duty that awe and profound respect with which. ade, and here the Herald correspondent in former days, we entered its doors when remarks that if any of the British claims Judge Ruffin and his coadjutors were on effect, than a great public calamity. I am the bench. Why? We asked ourselves therefore, endeavoring to discharge the on the performances of one or another of the question, and could only find the anthe above ships, the present document swer in the fact that the Court stooped may be sufficient ground for their disallow- from its bigh position and entered the desires to enlighten our people here by arena of politics, so that you can hear of his profound erudition, and at the same them on the stump at the vilest political gatherings in the land. It is with profound sorrow that we look at the scene

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, of the independent Order of Odd Fellows as- of the idea of "offi e and the spoils." H sembled here ou Wednesday last, presided over by Grand Master Seaton Gales, an may be permitted to present himself before officer who has been active in building up the order during the term of his adminiscommunication of the very graves, impor- trutton, clearing away the wrecks left by tance, and which, for reasons he believes the war and erecting thereon new and North Carolina may be supposed to occuthriving lodges. We hear that it was the desire of the Grand Lodge to re-elect him, but the constitution forbade it. Dr. J. H. full under-suits manufactured from this remark. to receive the undersigned, he feels as- Baker, of Tarboro', will no doubt prove a only robbed her of every apple on the

Thursday evening there was a grand enthe matter which he wishes to submit. He tertainment given the Grand Lodge at the whilst those with whom I have the honor begs your Majesty to accept the homage Yarborough House. Dr. Blacknail excell- to be associated, are using their utmost of the profound respect of his Mejesty's ed himself in "the spread" made on the efforts to set the dear old lady up again, occasion. About two hundred sat down and to enable her to make an honest livto the good cheer, and it was a time for ing. the interchange of many pleasant fraterna! Slidell by the Confederate government intercourses. Major Gales presided, and were copies of the complete correspon- introduced the regular toasts of the even-

"The Grand Lodge of the United and Spanish consul at Galveston. That States," which was responded to by Grand to Governor Lubbock to the following congratulation to the brethren on the progress of the Order. The second toast, "The Grand Lodge of North Carolina," form me confidentially of your personal was responded to by Maj. Gales in one of heard. We cannot a tempt a report.

The third toast was "Cape Fear Lodge, good political measure? Second. The the oldest Lodge in the State," to which act of disunion, and of the junction of the Grand Treasurer Richard J. Jones responded, and gave "The oldest Odd Fellow and P. G. in North Carolina," to which W. S. G. Andrews responded, and ossied "The youngest Lodge in the State, Seaton Gales, No. 64," which was responded to by E. F. Page, of Raleigh, in a very they have said they are unable to pay the happy style. Col. W. L. Smita, of Wil-Grand Sire E. D. Farnsworth, of Tennessee, who gave an account of his trip to only those prompted by political and mer-Germany and his labors there while instituting Lodges, which was intensely interesting and brought out a considerable amount of feeling. After some further in no way adapted to the wants and necesproceedings the company dispersed, sities of our people nor to the condition pleased with their host, pleased with the pleasure of the evening, and very much pleased with their Order and themselves. On Friday evening the Grand Lodge, in carriages, escorted by Dr. Grissom, visited the Iusane Asylum and made a thorough and difficulty the people have in providinspection of the institution. We cannot | ing the means of payment. tell you what we saw and heard, but from copious notes shall take an early opportunity to give a description.

To-night we are on the wing again, which may be devoted to some useful purbeing, as ever, IN TRANSIT.

The emancipation of the negroes of the South has added two-fifths of their number to the representative population of pay if the provisions of the Constitution that section, being an increase of nearly they now seek to amend be carried out. one million and three-quarters. The Chicago Tribune has made an estimate the Constitution of the people of North showing the gain in Congressional repre- Carolina, never having been endorsed by sentation which this addition is likely to a majority of them, but forced upon the give to the South. If the number of Representatives in Congress be fixed at 280, the ratio of population to a representative in Congress will be 136,093. Upon this basis, allowing a member for each fraction | over one half a ratio, the Tribune makes fraud to strengthen and perpetuate the the representation of the old slave-holding domination of the party who made it, States under the new census as compared

with that of 1860, substantially as follows: to resist in consequence of proscriptive Census law. Louisiana Vest Virginia ..... 00 Total. Whole num er ...... 248

It will be seen, therefore, that while the laveholding States under the census of 1860 had one less than one-third of the five dollars in one of our courts it would whole number of representatives, they will, cost ten or perhaps more. under the census of 1870, have ten memhers more than one-third of the whole rine; that the existing force in Texas of House. And what is more, this increase 10 000 picked troops could be at once and of Congressmen gives the South a corres ponding increase in the electoral college for President and Vice-President. "Maud Muller" is the pretty name given

belles in the rulal districts.

Americans in the Egytprian Army Gan. W. W. Loring is a Brig. Gen. commanding a division, and is commandant of the State as will relieve the people from the City of Alexandria; General C. P Stone absequently the general wished me to un. is chief of the staff of the army, with the in a little time to pay the debt without terstand that he had only expressed his rank of Brigadier General; General T. P. feeling it. wn views, and has had no communication | Motto is chief of the staff of the Vicercy's with the cabinet at Washington, which is personal staff, with the rank of Majorcanifestly absurd, but which, from poli- General : General Libby is chief of artillery, with the rank of Brigadier-General: "I need not point out to you, sir, that | Col. Sparrow Pardy, of California, is Col. his note is quite confidential, and trust to of engineers : Colonel Thomas Rhett, of your good taste not to compromise me | South Carolina, is chief of ordnance, and about it, my sole object being to render a is now building large powder-works a service to his Imperial Majesty, for whom Cairo : Mr. McComb Mason is a Major in have the profoundest respect. I have the artillery; and besides these officers. General Reynolds and his son, Col. Frank Reynolds, hold commissions under the Kedive; also, Col. James M. Morgan, of South Csrolina, now on leave in New York, who is Captain on the staff, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

When a Boston girl quarrels with her lover, she communicates the important fact to her friends in the remark that she xpression of public opinion mais ca va isn't "on squeezing terms with that fraud

The Convention Letter from Mr. Cont gland

HALIFAX, N. C., July 22, 1871.

Major J. A. Engelhard :-DEAR SIR :- The near approach of the election, will not permit me to await the weekly issue of "The Old North State" in order to correct a reference made to me Dear Journal :- In this quiet "City of in that journal of the 14th inst., by its cor. Oaks," we sit down to give you a few "jot- respondent, "Gaston," which I cannot al-

In answer to an editorial of Mr. Hanes. which caused some misapprehension as to my position on the Convention question retailers and the two or three auction I addressed to him a note by way of perus that we met this morning a coal black upon; but, if he had not placed me in a "Jaston" refers to me as one of that

was good to vote against Convention at "think one way and vote another." In this he does me great injustice. I will vote for the call of a Convention because, were I to vote ugainst it, I would betray my con should the call of a Convention be de feated by the popular vote, I could not but

regard the result as little less, in its moral duty which devolves on me as a citizen, by canvassing my own county for the measure to the extent of my ability. If "Gaston" time to get off his wit to a lvantage, we will receive him with all due courtesy, and will divide the time with him at any of our meetings. True to the instincts of the and sigh for the former and better days. party with which he acts, "Gaston" can not divest himself, even in his wittieisms ikens my position to that of the boy who remonstrated with his fellows against up setting the apple stand, yet joined in the scramble for the apples. He will allow me to carry his illustration a little fur her .py the place of the old lady sitting weeping and desolate behind her table, because "Gaston's" Radical compatriots have not stand, but have left her not even one cen wherewith to replenish her stock in trade. Very truly yours,

EDW'D CONIGLAND. From the Greensboro' Patrict.

Why we Desire a Convention Because we believe a Convention, in the present financial condition of the people a necessity.

Because through the agency of a Con-

vention only can they look for anything

like prompt relief from the bordens that oppress and the dangers that threaten Because the people demand a Convenion and have a right to be heard.

Because we believe in the inalienable ignt of the people to amend their Constitution when in their judgment their well fare demands it. Because the people who pay the taxes to support the government ought to be the

best judges of their capacity to pay and exorbitant demands that are made on them and ask a Convention to relieve them. Because seven-eights of the tax-pavers of the State want a Convention, which

cenary motives oppose, Because the present Constitution is oppressive, burdensome and impracticable,

of things. Because it creates and provides for multiplicity of supernumerary officers at salaries disproportionately large when we consider the amount of labor they perform

Because the reduction in the number of these officers will reduce the expenses of government thousands of dollars annually,

Because the present Constitution demands impossibilities of an impoverished people, and limits them to the period of ten years to pay the interest and principal of a debt which they will never be able to Because the present Constitution is not

people by a partizan Convention, and carried through by the proscription of thousands of the best men in the State. Because many of its provisions were conceived in trickery and carried out in

Because many clauses in it conflict while others are ambiguous and depend on judicial interpretation for their meaning. Because a well regulated school system is essential to the welfare and happiness of the youth of the State, and because the

present school system provided for in the

constitution is inoperative and impractica-

while those who opposed it were powerless

Because under the present plan large numbers of children will be deprived of the advantages of schools, whereas properly arranged all might derive the benefits. Because we wish to see the law so framed that the poor man may be able to seek justice in the courts, and not be compelled to sacrifice all his substance to obtain it. Because now to recover the amount of

Because we want to see taxes made proportionate to the ability to pay, and a reduction of the needless expenditures of the government. Because we want to see the immense

debt of the State compromised honorably with her creditors and even and exact justo the large sun bonnets now worn by city tice done to all, in accordance with their just demands and our capacity to meet Because we believe that a Convention can effect such terms with the creditors of

> present embarrassments and enable them Because we want to see immigration pour into our State, occupy her waste places, and develop her hidden resources, which will not be while the financial conlition is no better than it is and while we tre as beavily taxed as we are; for labor

nd capital will not encounter burdens in

advance. Because we wish to see the poor lifted ip and not crushed to the earth by loads f taxation, which fall with much more listressing effect on them than on their wealthier neighbors, who, while they have more to pay, are better able to pay it. These are some of the reasons that in-

luce us to advocate and desire a Convention, for we believe it will be for the good and permanent benefit of the whole State and of all the people in it.

The power of Saratoga, says Saxe, is water power.